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APC/Cyanine7 Anti-Mouse CD62L (L-selectin) Antibody

Catalog Number:	200509, 200510
Size:	25 tests, 100 tests
Target Name:	CD62L, LAM-1, L-selectin, Ly-22
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	MEL-14
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Mouse
Format:	APC/Cyanine7
Isotype:	Rat IgG2a
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA
Protein Concentration:	Supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage&Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use 5 µL of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application. APC/Cyanine7 has an excitation max at 650 nm and an emission max at 774 nm.
Excitation Laser:	Red Laser (633 nm)
Isotype Control:	303508

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CD62L, also known as L-selectin, is a cell surface adhesion molecule expressed predominantly on most leukocytes, including naïve T cells, B cells, monocytes, neutrophils, and subsets of natural killer cells. It plays an essential role in mediating lymphocyte homing to peripheral lymphoid organs and enables leukocyte recruitment to sites of inflammation. By facilitating the initial “rolling” interactions of immune cells along the vascular endothelium, CD62L helps coordinate immune surveillance and the body’s response to infection or tissue injury.

Structurally, CD62L is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the selectin family, which also includes E-selectin and P-selectin. It consists of an N-terminal lectin domain responsible for binding carbohydrate ligands, an epidermal growth factor-like domain, a series of consensus repeats, a single transmembrane region, and a short cytoplasmic tail. The receptor’s extracellular domains mediate specific recognition of sialylated and fucosylated carbohydrate ligands expressed on endothelial cells, allowing for rapid adhesion under shear flow conditions. CD62L can be proteolytically cleaved from the cell surface, generating a soluble form

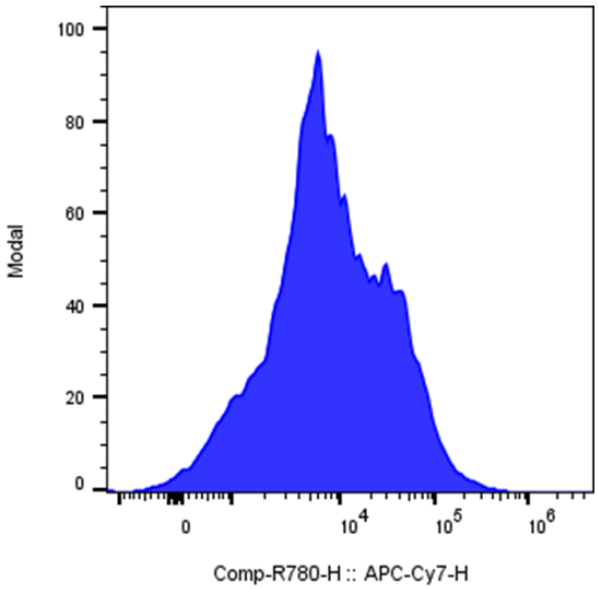
whose levels increase during inflammation.

The principal ligands of CD62L include peripheral node addressins (PNAd) on high endothelial venules within lymph nodes, as well as glycoproteins such as GlyCAM-1, CD34 (in the vascular sense, not the hematopoietic stem cell marker function), and MAdCAM-1. These interactions are essential for naïve and central memory lymphocytes to enter secondary lymphoid tissues, where immune activation and antigen recognition primarily occur.

In disease, dysregulation of CD62L expression or shedding contributes to immune dysfunction. Reduced CD62L expression on T cells is linked with chronic inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis, reflecting altered trafficking and immune activation. In cancer, CD62L expression serves as a marker distinguishing central memory from effector T cells and influences antitumor immune responses. Low CD62L on adoptively transferred T cells correlates with diminished persistence and tumor control in immunotherapy models.

Therapeutically, CD62L holds importance in immune cell-based treatments and diagnostics. Monitoring its expression helps identify functional subsets of T cells for adoptive cell therapy and evaluate immune activation states. Modulation of CD62L-ligand interactions offers potential for controlling leukocyte recruitment in inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. Consequently, CD62L remains a key molecular target in efforts to regulate immune cell trafficking and improve immunotherapeutic precision.

PRODUCT DATA



Mouse splenocytes were stained with APC/Cy7 Anti-Mouse CD62L clone MEL-14 (color-filled histogram).